

USAID/CAMBODIA



RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST

April 2000

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Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002

USAID/CAMBODIA FY 2002 COVER MEMO

This document presents the “new reality” for USAID/Cambodia, a reality which began to become clearer with our program review in November 1999. At that time we shared with Washington our concerns that the uncertainty of year-to-year ESF funding not only jeopardized our continuing achievement of substantial results in five strategic and special objective areas but also did not lend support to our partners’ and stakeholders’ longer-term development perspective. We presented a compelling case for consideration of DA and CSD funding in combination with ESF, and this submission reflects the modestly encouraging response we received. The resource request presented here adjusts our program in order to maximize results at a lower funding level, while at the same preserving as many of our partners and successful on-going activities as possible. It will likely prove difficult to support two strategic objectives as well as two important special objectives at the \$15 million annual level. Were the legislative restrictions to be lifted and re-engagement with the Cambodian government allowed, however, it would be essential to reevaluate program and funding options.

To operate at the lower budget level, it has been necessary to drop *Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services* as a stand-alone special objective and consolidate select microfinance activities under Special Objective 1, *Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims*. The results framework and performance monitoring plan will be revised to reflect this change as well as to acknowledge changes in the second generation of activities under Special Objective 1.

Several other changes reflect the continuing fine-tuning of our results frameworks and performance monitoring plans. Performance monitoring plans for health and HIV objectives were revised this year. A joint assessment by USAID and its health partners led to revised indicators which better reflect the current program being implemented by NGOs alone. In addition, there is a minor change in the Strategic Objective, from *Improved Maternal and Child Health* to *Improved Reproductive and Child Health*. For Special Objective 2, *Reduced Transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS*, there were no changes at the SO level, but several indicators were refined to present more valid and meaningful data. By the next R4, revised results frameworks and performance monitoring plans for *Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights* and, as noted above, for *Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims* will be presented.

R 4

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OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Since the early 1990s USAID has been assisting the Cambodian people to rebuild their society. Development and strengthening of indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has been a cornerstone of this effort, with Cambodian NGOs increasingly stepping forward to deliver services, provide training, technical assistance, information exchange and advocacy support which international private voluntary organizations (PVOs) previously delivered. During a short period of bilateral engagement (1994-1997), assistance to strengthen technical capacity within the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), which remains decimated by the atrocities of the Pol Pot era, was underway. During that phase, assistance continued to be delivered through and implemented by PVOs, until such time as the RGC was deemed strong enough to administer its own development program. That period was interrupted prematurely when political events in July 1997 led to restrictions prohibiting direct assistance to the RGC, restrictions which have yet to be lifted. Today, in every ministry, there is a group of young professional reformers who want change and who are challenging the old guard to bring it about. Their collective voice resonates with the promise of change.

Policy successes in Cambodia in progress towards democracy and improved governance within the past 18 months are numerous. A successful national election was held in which 93% of eligible voters expressed their choice, followed by the establishment of a carefully negotiated coalition government. Both the elected National Assembly and appointed Senate are seated and enacting legislation, with a vocal opposition party present in both chambers. In 1999 the real GDP rose to 4.3% after falling to 1.0% in both 1997 and 1998. This growth was supported by expansions in exports and tourism and favorable harvests. The inflation rate fell sharply from over 12% in 1998 to near 0%, and the exchange rate remained relatively stable.

By far the greatest success of all is that Cambodians know peace and stability for the first time in over 30 years. The Royal Government of Cambodia considers the maintenance of this new-found peace and stability as its top priority and sees establishment of the rule of law and good governance as the recipe.

As promised at the Consultative Group meeting in February 1999, the coalition government has embarked upon an ambitious and comprehensive reform agenda. The reform process is reviewed quarterly with donors and is, to date, progressing according to plan. The imposition of a value-added-tax and improvements in customs collections increased tax revenue in 1999 by 58%. This contributed to a 40% increase in domestic revenue which permitted increases in public expenditures. As a result, according to plan, budget allocations increased and disbursement performance improved significantly in social sectors, while military and security allocations decreased. In the area of public administration reform, the first activities resulted in a decrease of over 8,000 in the number of civil servants on the government payroll. These successes as well as continued reforms remain fragile, however, in a climate where rule of law is weak, where trust and loyalties are fluid, where corruption is pervasive, and where democratic institutions are in their infancy. Re-engagement with the RGC is essential to lend sufficient support to the reformers to enable them to bring about lasting positive change.

Program Achievements

Despite policy and legal restrictions which remain in place and a reduced program budget over the past three years to approximately 40% of planned strategy levels, USAID has achieved significant progress in helping meet Cambodia's development challenge.

U. S. assistance has been invaluable in supporting programs and organizations to protect human rights and to strengthen civil society. A public defender's program now makes legal aid available to the poor in 83% of the country's courts. Monitoring of human rights is ongoing in 23 of Cambodia's 24 provinces and municipalities. Human rights are improving, and strong Cambodian NGOs are speaking out persuasively for government accountability and to influence public policy.

USAID's NGO partners have penetrated the rural areas with high-impact child survival programs through village development committees and increased the proportion of women seeking antenatal care. They have promoted the micronutrient agenda through educational materials and launching of a large-scale salt iodization program, and have provided high quality care for obstetric complications in areas where none was available before. USAID's partners have trained 900 staff from 46 centers in the public health system in case management of childhood illnesses, and have doubled contraceptive prevalence in areas where family planning services were made available.

As Cambodia's largest HIV/AIDS donor, the USAID program strategically targets the population at highest risk to complement the RGC national AIDS program. The NGO social marketing partner sold 12.9 million condoms in 1999, 26 community-based organizations have been trained to provide AIDS education and care, and 117 military peer educators are spreading HIV-prevention messages among this high risk group.

To help Cambodian victims of war and mines, U. S. assistance provided over 5,000 prosthetics, orthotics or wheelchairs in 1999 and, importantly, has built the indigenous capacity to produce the devices and provide the services to those in need. USAID-supported NGOs provide technical training and job search help to over 1,000 orphaned, displaced or poor youth annually. With these efforts successfully underway, disabled Cambodians are now better able to reintegrate into society than they were before.

In 1999 to meet the demand of the 85% of the rural poor who do not have access to credit, with an investment of less than one million dollars, USAID's NGO partners provided over 90,000 clients with loans now totaling over \$5.5 million. More than 90% of clients are women. The average loan is less than \$70.

Program Prospects

Despite these results, the future is not so rosy. Decreased budget planning levels for the coming years will necessitate significant program changes. Strategic direction will continue unchanged, with program emphasis on democracy and human rights, reproductive and child health and HIV/AIDS prevention. Microfinance activities will be merged with assistance to

war and mine victims under a consolidated special objective. Additionally, the range and extent of activities within each strategic objective will be reduced, however the activities themselves may change if the restriction on working with the central government is lifted.

In democracy, USAID-supported NGOs will continue strengthening local NGOs engaged in protecting human rights, furthering public policy making, building civil society, sustaining the political process, and modifying the behavior of public servants to better promote pluralism and mutual co-existence. If re-engagement with the RGC is possible, activities to rehabilitate and nurture the judiciary, national legislature, local-level governance and electoral institutions will be emphasized.

In the reproductive health and child survival sector, NGOs will continue activities to expand supply, increase access and strengthen demand for reproductive and child health services. If budget levels remain at current planning levels, however, programs will have to be cut substantially. In addition, re-engagement with the Ministry of Health, vital to lasting health sector reform, will be impossible. In HIV prevention, USAID's NGO partners will implement key components of the RGC's comprehensive national HIV/AIDS prevention plan.

Following a review of USAID's role in the war and mine victims assistance sector, USAID assistance will focus on capacity-building for provision of prosthetics and orthotics, vocational training, and strengthening non-governmental coordination for the disabled. In addition, NGOs will continue to expand the number of clients receiving loans and the total amount of loans through microfinance schemes for the rural poor who remain victims of Cambodia's 30 years of warfare.

MPP Linkages

The highest national interest of the United States in Cambodia is the promotion of democracy and the continued improvement of human rights. Also of great importance is addressing global problems of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS and poor maternal and child health. Other important U. S. interests are humanitarian assistance to those still suffering the effects of civil war, genocide and foreign occupation, and improving the lives of the 85% of Cambodia's population in rural areas who remain mired in poverty.

Strategic Objective 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights, 442-001-01

Self Assessment: On track.

Summary of the SO:

The primary Agency Objective link for this SO is *2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights*, with secondary links to *2.2 Credible Political Processes* and *2.3 Politically Active Civil Society*. The link to the U.S. National Interest and the primary MPP link are *Democracy and Human Rights*.

In recent Cambodian history it has been a rare event for twelve calendar pages to turn and for the country to remain at peace. Yet, over the past year this has happened. The coalition government formed in late 1998 has held and, more importantly, has held in a collegial atmosphere. The future looks more promising than it has in three decades. That said, the Khmer Rouge tribunals loom on the immediate horizon. These trials have the potential for cathartic national healing or conversely for divisive continuation of the culture of impunity.

For USAID-sponsored democracy and human rights NGOs it has been a period of consolidation and increasing empowerment. This was probably best manifested by the release from prison of two human rights workers in a celebrated toxic dumping case in Sihanoukville. In times past, these human rights workers would have languished in prison, but in large part because NGOs mobilized over the issue and applied tactical pressure they were released. The NGO movement is proving to be the alternative, countervailing force on the political scene and is helping to level a playing field that remains tilted.

Over the past year, an independent assessment of USAID Cambodia's democracy and governance activities was conducted. The assessment summarized results, as follows: "USAID has been very effective in promoting and strengthening the NGO community. This has resulted in very substantial achievements in the fight for human rights and in the difficult battles surrounding legal rights and defense of the poor".

It is well recognized that without USAID assistance to the democracy sector in Cambodia, the human rights agenda would be far less advanced.

Key Results

Consistent and steady progress was observed in the three principal IRs under this SO:

(1) Human Rights: Knowledge about human rights continues to expand and deepen. In one very significant contribution to policy, a USAID-funded partner has had its Human Rights Teaching Methodology officially adopted by the RCG as part of the nations' public school curriculum. While in the recent past, human rights violations were either ignored or unreported, this year USAID-funded partners investigated over 700 alleged human rights cases. Human rights monitoring and investigation support by US-funded NGOs now covers

approximately 97% of Cambodia's population. While we believe we are on target with respect to area coverage and case investigation, the timely resolution of cases still lags.

(2) Legal Sector: Noteworthy progress has been achieved under the rule of law. In part, NGO pressure and a petition by the USAID-funded Cambodia Defenders Project (CDP) led to the partial repeal of the infamous Article 51, which, in effect, granted impunity to civil servants. Further, the same USAID-supported public defenders project had an 80% win rate in domestic violence cases.

(3) Elections: Given that there were no national or local elections during the period, electoral assistance took a back seat. Nevertheless, some groundwork has been laid for the upcoming communal elections. NGOs contributed to the drafting of the communal election and administration law. NGOs also conducted leadership training, especially for women, to help with skill development to gain elective office at the local level. Next year an indicator on elections will be reported. The data table for this indicator is in Annex 3.

Performance and Prospects

Without USAID assistance many of the human rights and rule of law NGOs would not have been able to exist during this critical juncture in Cambodia's political and democratic development. If they did not exist very little of the following would have been accomplished.

USAID assistance to non-governmental organizations through The Asia Foundation (TAF) has led to a proliferation of human rights education countrywide. The Cambodia Institute for Human Rights (CIHR) has trained over 25,000 schoolteachers, approximately one-third of the country total. The CIHR methodology is being included in the national public school curriculum. Four other NGOs doggedly investigate human rights violations.

Domestic violence and the trafficking of women and children are no longer silent issues. The Project Against Domestic Violence (PADV) has launched targeted campaigns to educate court officials and health workers about the problems and how to deal with domestic violence cases. PADV and the Women's Media Center (WMC) have collaborated on a first-ever documentary on domestic violence in Cambodia. WMC has also produced a television drama series broadcast on four television channels nationwide. At the level of the individual, the Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC) shelters trafficked and abused women, assists them with counseling and vocational training and aggressively helps victims with legal recourse and justice. Recently, a notorious female trafficker was sentenced to 15 years in a landmark case. CWCC has produced a video on this case for widespread dissemination.

Perhaps the most important and potentially explosive issue at present is that of land rights and land confiscation. For many millions in Cambodia their land is their only real asset. Now, land cases form the biggest case load of the Cambodia Defenders Project. Whereas previously poor farmers were defenseless and powerless, they are now able to fight back. Public defenders continue to increase their presence in the courtrooms throughout the country. There is help in the policy area, as well: the Bar Association of Cambodia, CDP, the Center for Social Development (CSD) and the University of San Francisco have all provided input and have

helped influence the drafting of key sections of the land law legislation. Progress has also been achieved in affecting anti-corruption and forestry legislation. Civil society is also finding its voice. NGO public fora and advocacy campaigns are more and more an everyday occurrence and they are contributing increasingly to the creation of a political landscape of free flowing public debate and pluralism. As an example of this, CSD, a USAID-funded NGO, conducted three fora in different cities on “The Khmer Rouge and National Reconciliation”. These widely publicized and sometimes televised events have shined light on issues shaded by over two decades of obscurity. They also contribute measurably to a much-needed national catharsis. Additionally, PACT is continuing its efforts at capacity building among a wide variety of Khmer NGOs, many in rural areas. These NGOs are active in many sectors and are bringing a new diversity and vibrancy to a yet nascent civil society.

One must constantly be reminded that no NGOs existed in Cambodia a mere decade ago. Now, it is commonplace for NGOs to advocate for fishing communities affected by concessions, for squatters facing eviction and for elections at the commune level. Slowly, these groups are peeling away layers that have long shrouded issues in secrecy -- transparency is emerging.

Possible Adjustments to Plans

Over the past year the Mission conducted a Democracy and Governance Assessment to help direct a future "second generation" democracy program. Not surprisingly, one of the Assessment's key recommendations was that action be taken to improve the Cambodian judiciary, once U.S. Congressional restrictions are lifted. While we would want to move into this area, we would not contemplate doing this at the expense of our longstanding assistance to democracy-building NGOs. A new two-tier results framework and accompanying performance monitoring plan reflecting this approach will be presented next year.

Other Donor Programs

Japan, France, Australia, Canada, Sweden, Germany, the World Bank and various UN agencies – especially the United Nations Centre for Human Rights – are the other major donors working in the democracy sector. Japan is active in the drafting of legal codes and advising the Ministry of Justice. France provides training and technical assistance to the judicial system, the police, and the Faculty of Law. Australia provides assistance in the areas of good governance, human rights education, and the criminal justice system. Canada has a grant program aimed at institutional and legal development and has provided support for professionalization of the National Assembly. Sweden focuses on strengthening civil society. The World Bank funds legal advisors to several ministries and is developing a project to more effectively implement Cambodia's Labor Law. Recently, a “contact group” on the governance issue has been set up by the donors to monitor progress in the governance area. In addition, the theme of good governance will feature prominently on the agenda of the May 2000 Consultative Group meeting.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies

Current grantees include The Asia Foundation (TAF), the International Human Rights Law Group (IHLRG), Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), and the University of San Francisco (USF).

Objective Name: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights			
Objective ID: 442-001-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Citizens' rights upheld through courts and dispute resolution mechanisms			
Indicator: Lawyer/public defenders providing access to services for the accused poor in 80% of courts country wide			
Unit of Measure: Courts utilizing public defenders (percent). Source: Reports from IHRLG, the Cambodian Bar Association, and UNCHR Indicator/Description: Courts = 21 provincial, 1 supreme, 1 appeals, 1 military Comments: In FY 99 defenders were present in 20/24 courts (17 provincial courts plus supreme/appeals/military). Budgetary constraints prevent increased penetration to all courts in Cambodia. Without additional resources, it is unlikely that coverage will increase much above current levels.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995 (B)	40%	46%
	1996	60%	71%
	1997	80%	83%
	1998	80%	83%
	1999	80%	83%
	2000	80%	
	2001	80%	

Objective Name: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights			
Objective ID: 442-001-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Strengthened outreach and impact of human rights organizations			
Indicator: Increased sustainability of targeted indigenous human rights and civil society organizations.			
Unit of Measure: : Number of sustainable NGO groups advocating for increased human rights and government accountability. Source: TAF and NGO reports. Indicator/Description: Sustainable NGOs = USAID-funded organizations active in promoting human rights, public policy and democracy, able to continue to function without external, administrative support. Comments: NGOs which have proper legal identity and registration, by-laws and policies, an independent Board of Directors and acceptable accounting systems are considered to be sustainable. Resource base and funding sources of the NGOs are diversified, but there is an insufficient revenue base in Cambodia for NGOs to become financially sustainable in the foreseeable future.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996	3	4
	1997	5	7
	1998	5	8
	1999	9	10
	2000	11	
	2001	12	

Objective Name: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights			
Objective ID: 442-001-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: IR 3: Strengthened outreach and impact of human rights organizations			
Indicator: Percent of human rights abuses reported, and investigated, which are resolved			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of total number of human rights complaints investigated which was resolved.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)	N/A	24%
Source: LICADHO.	1997	30%	33%
	1998	35%	39%
Indicator/Description: Human rights abuses as they are defined by the Cambodian Constitution. Total number of investigations = statistics from USAID-funded NGOs	1999	40%	29%
	2000	35%	
	2001	40%	
Comments: As human rights monitoring becomes more mature and sophisticated in Cambodia, LICADHO has started using a stricter, more rigorous set of criteria for defining cases as "resolved". LICADHO now counts only those cases that are resolved in a legal manner rather than being simply closed or resolved in a questionable manner by local authorities or the courts. While this more rigorous definition of "resolved" has led to a lower number of cases actual resolved and a downward adjustment of planning estimates, over the long term it will provide a much more accurate and realistic insight into human rights progress.			

USAID/Cambodia SO 2: Improved Reproductive and Child Health, 442-002-01

Self Assessment: On track.

Summary of the SO:

The primary Agency Objective link for this SO is *4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced*, with secondary links to *4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced* and *4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition*. The link to the U.S. National Interest is *Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health*; the primary MPP link is *Health*, and the secondary MPP link is *Population*.

The SO and its intermediate results focus on increasing supply, access, and demand for high quality reproductive and child health services for Cambodians in focus provinces and for select national level activities. USAID will use child survival and disease funds for social marketing of condoms, to provide quality STD/reproductive health care services for HIV/AIDS prevention and to expand antenatal care services. ESF funds will be used for the remaining activities under the SO.

Due to the continued prohibitions on working with the Ministry of Health, the nature of our assistance in the sector has changed. Therefore, over the past year USAID and its partners reviewed and revised the results framework to ensure it accurately reflects current activities. After a collaborative review process with our partners, the title of the SO was modified slightly to read *Improved Reproductive and Child Health*. The three intermediate results were revised to read (1) *expanded supply of reproductive and child health services*; (2) *increased access to reproductive and child health services*; and (3) *strengthened demand for reproductive and child health services*. The ultimate customers of this SO are Cambodian women and children under five who benefit from improved reproductive and child health services both in our target areas and nationwide.

Key Results:

The 1999 target for increased couple-years of protection (CYP) was over 17% higher than 1998's actual achievement of 138,992. Actual achievement for 1999 was 162,268, a sizeable increase over last year's results, and only slightly below the target. However, had there not been a six month delay in supply of oral contraceptives (OC) supplied by UNFPA, which forced OC social marketing efforts to limit sales in order to prevent stockouts, CYP would have exceeded our target.

The 1999 sales of *Number One* condoms, totaling 12.9 million, exceeded the target by 300,000 – a 12% increase over 1998 sales. *Number One* continues to be the country's best-recognized brand of condom. USAID is particularly proud of the success of this program since it is producing results in halting the transmission of HIV and has been highly commended by the Ministry of Health. Condom social marketing efforts are funded exclusively with CSD funds.

This year, an additional 17,522 rural Cambodians in two provinces benefited from water sources improved by Partners for Development. As a result, 49% of the population of the target areas now have access to safe water. This amounts to 20% of the overall population of

these two provinces. Anecdotal reports indicate that village populations have noticed that children drinking from the improved water sources become ill less often than those drinking from unimproved sources. This indicator replaces the composite index tracking national-level policy developments because it better reflects the diverse nature of our current program and the greater emphasis on PVO activities in light of the current program restrictions. We have retained a qualitative assessment of policy evolution in our results framework.

Since Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data will be available next year, USAID will report on different and higher-level indicators: infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate, contraceptive prevalence rate, and on the percentage of births in target areas attended by trained health providers. Performance data tables for these four indicators are presented in Annex 3.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance over the past year on this SO in general has been excellent. USAID and its partners are particularly proud of their revised results framework for the SO and the collaborative process through which the multiple partners could wholeheartedly contribute to a single framework. On the revised IR1, *expanded supply of RCH services*, the Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA) trained over 1,500 referral, midlevel and health center directors and pharmacists, nearly 100% of all such staff, in logistics management practices and procedures. The training targeted staff from all health centers in the country, which is particularly important to the Ministry of Health since the Essential Drugs Bureau is now able to better monitor drug consumption rates and forecast drug requirements. Additionally, a noteworthy accomplishment was the RGC's formal adoption of village development committees (VDCs) into its national policies for rural development. Partners for Development has been instrumental in developing procedures for VDC election and operation. The VDC's primary role is to coordinate a village's response to multisectoral development priorities. Not only do these committees address health, education and economic needs of a village, but also provide many villages with their first-ever direct experience with democracy. These two achievements will continue to reap benefits for many years to come.

On IR2 *increased access to RCH services*, the first group of 39 midwives from four priority provinces completed a competency-based life saving skills (LSS) training program, as a result providing many with their first opportunity to competently manage pregnancy, delivery and postpartum care. This training represents some of Cambodia's first steps toward improving the skills of its practicing midwives. Significantly, prior to this program, some midwives responsible for training new midwives had never even delivered a baby. Moreover, the LSS program has also exposed physicians and medical assistants supervising midwives to progressive labor, delivery and postpartum management practices.

On IR3 *strengthened demand for RCH services*, as shown above, contraceptive sales and distribution has increased substantially over the past year. In addition, our private sector partner, the Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia saw 34% more clients than initially planned for the year. The over 41,000 STD/reproductive health clients seen in just four clinics provide an indication of the high demand for quality services and the high burden of disease in the country. Also on this IR last year, CARE facilitated formation of health center feedback

committees in 368 villages served by the 29 supported health centers. These committees provide a vital and vibrant forum for the exchange of information between communities and health center personnel. As a result, utilization rates at one health center nearly tripled in the months following the formation of the committee and a second health center's attendance doubled.

A major activity which will provide data for all IRs and the SO is the DHS. USAID is co-funding this activity with UNICEF and UNFPA. The survey, the first-ever DHS in Cambodia, will provide the first province-level estimates ever available for a wide range of health indicators as well as important national estimates of maternal mortality and other social indicators. Results from the DHS, expected by late 2000, will facilitate assessment of the achievements of this SO and help steer donor assistance in the sector for the coming years.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Since the SO is nearing completion next year, USAID will conduct a review of donor assistance to identify gaps which will help determine USAID assistance over the next several years in RCH. All available data point toward a tremendous need for continued USAID assistance, particularly given recent information suggesting an increase in child and infant mortality over the past five years, increases in multi-drug resistant malaria, and alarmingly high anemia and malnutrition rates. Obviously projected funding levels will factor into plans for future programs in the sector.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID/Cambodia collaborates and cooperates with many donors. USAID successfully coordinates with UNICEF and UNFPA to co-fund and implement the first-ever Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey. UNFPA is currently formulating its next program of assistance and with EC funding, supports an ongoing youth reproductive health project implemented by seven local and international non-governmental organizations. UNICEF supports a maternal and child health project and a project to strengthen district health services through immunization, essential drugs management, micronutrient, health education, and policy advocacy. UNICEF also provides provincial health advisors for four provinces and in collaboration with the MOH and WHO supports introduction and adaptation of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness initiative (IMCI). WHO supports infectious disease and national-level vector control programs and with funding from DFID and UNDP implements the principal health sector reform program. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank support provincial-level health systems strengthening projects, including a large component of health infrastructure improvement. GTZ provides technical support to the National Institute of Public Health. AusAID provides technical support for primary health care activities at the provincial level. JICA supports a midwifery training program at the National Maternal and Child Health Center. DFID supplies the condoms used in USAID's social marketing program. A coordination committee of government, donor, international and implementing agencies meets monthly for joint review, planning and monitoring of health activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements its RCH activities through U.S., international, and local NGOs and centrally-managed cooperating agencies. Current grantees include AVSC International, CARE

International, Helen Keller International, John Snow, Inc., Medecins Sans Frontieres, Partners for Development, Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia, Population Services International, and World Vision International.

Objective Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Objective ID: 442-002-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Strengthened demand for reproductive and child health services			
Indicator: IR 3: Couple-years of protection (CYP)			
Unit of Measure: Absolute number of couple-years of protection.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	na	
Source: Service statistics from partners	1996	93,880	21,012
Indicator/Description: CYP is a summary measure of protection against pregnancy provided by birth spacing services based on volume of commodities sold or distributed. Each commodity has a specific conversion factor to estimate the duration of contraceptive protection, thus allowing aggregation into a single figure. Conversion factors incorporate assumptions about failure rates and other factors that impact the duration of protection.	1997	124,760	102,557
	1998	160,645	138,992
	1999	163,000	162,268
	2000	185,000	
	2001	203,000	
	2002	220,000	
Comments: For 1998 and earlier, targets for CYPs were based on assumptions about the national-level contraceptive prevalence and its method mix, and also assumed that national-level statistics from the management information system (MIS) would be available. Since national-level statistics are less relevant to the accomplishments of USAID's implementing partners, the decision was made to revise future targets to reflect more accurately the partners' accomplishments and projections for 1999 and later. Their projections for 1999 and 2000 were converted into CYPs and the results shown in the planned column.			
Next year we plan to report on the contraceptive prevalence rate rather than CYPs.			

Objective Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Objective ID: 442-002-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Strengthened demand for reproductive and child health services			
Indicator: IR 3: Number of <i>Number One</i> condoms sold			
Unit of Measure: Number of <i>Number One</i> brand condoms sold Source: Population Services International social marketing sales figures Indicator/Description: Baseline and targets are calculated from actual and projected sales figures. Comments: In a continuing effort to maximize the success of social marketing efforts and to ensure condom availability in as many high-risk venues as possible, PSI adapts to brothel crackdowns by shifting emphasis from traditional outlets such as pharmacies to non-traditional outlets such as kiosks and drink stands. <i>Number One</i> condoms are the preferred brand in Cambodia.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994	0	
	1995	5.0 million	5.0 million
	1996	8.0 million	9.5 million
	1997	10.2 million	10.5 million
	1998	12.0 million	11.5 million
	1999	12.6 million	12.9 million
	2000	14.0 million	
	2001	14.5 million	

Objective Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Objective ID: 442-002-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Increased access to reproductive and child health services			
Indicator: IR 2: Percentage of target population with access to safe water			
Unit of Measure: Percentage.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Biannual surveys in randomly sampled communities in the target areas conducted by implementing partners.	1997		16
	1998		41
	1999		49
Indicator/Description: Target areas are the communities in which the implementing partner works, namely areas of two northeastern Cambodian provinces. To be counted in the numerator, a household must be within 200 meters of a project-installed well or if outside 200 meters, use a project-designed family water filter for the household's drinking water. The denominator for this indicator grows as security constraints make more of the target population accessible for implementing partner activities.	2000	54	
	2001	58	
	2002	62	
Comments: This is a newly formulated indicator in the recently revised results framework. The implementing partner responsible for this result works in areas with a large number of riverine communities, where villages are "long and skinny." Initial reports from the monitoring exercises conducted to gather the data according to the specific definition of the indicator suggest that in those communities, a significant proportion of households further than 200 meters from a well actually use the well in preference to other water sources. Therefore, the percentage reported according to the specific definition may be an underestimate of the true proportion of the village population using the improved water sources. We plan to examine this issue over the coming year to determine if this indicator's definition is adequate.			

USAID/Cambodia Special Objective 1: Enhanced Assistance for Cambodian War and Mine Victims, 442-004-01

Self Assessment: On track.

Summary of the Special Objective:

The primary Agency Objective link for this special objective is *6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced*. The U.S. national interest link is *Humanitarian Response* and the primary MPP link is *Humanitarian Assistance*.

USAID/Cambodia focuses its assistance to war and mine victims in two key areas: increasing access to rehabilitation care and job training and establishing functional coordinating and training mechanisms. Through activities in these areas, war-affected Cambodians are better able to participate in society on a more equal basis than was possible in the past.

Key Results:

The key indicators reported this year are the number of assistive devices provided and the number of persons enrolled in non-formal education courses. In 1999, the overall number of assistive devices provided by Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAFF) was 4,673 versus a target for the year of 5,000. While in absolute terms this is lower than the target, we believe performance has met expectations for several reasons. First, Cambodia has experienced fewer land mine injuries over the past several years: from 3,047 in 1996 to 1,005 in 1999. As a result fewer new cases require prosthetics. However, the level of prosthetic output remains relatively constant since old prosthetics wear out and require replacement. Thus no appreciable decrease in the overall number provided by VVAFF occurred last year. Second and more significantly, Cambodia has realized a peace dividend: in the first full year of true peace throughout the country, increasing numbers of disabled individuals from remote areas have felt confident enough to seek assistance from VVAFF. Most of these individuals require assistance in the form of orthotic devices. Such devices, with their complex fitting and physical therapy requirements, are more time-consuming to produce and fit than are prosthetics. Finally, VVAFF fulfilled an emergency order for 200 prosthetic feet for amputees in war-torn Sierra Leone, proof of the capacity and quality of the program. If these devices were included in the count for the indicator, achievement would be brought to within 3% of the year's target.

In non-formal education opportunities over the past year, 1,011 students were enrolled in vocational training courses, slightly exceeding the planned level of 993 students. Last year, of the 554 new students enrolled in the training courses, 37% were female. Girls have even started enrolling in electronics training courses, which will allow them to become qualified to repair electronic devices – typically a male dominated profession in this country. Our primary implementing partner, Salesian Mission / Don Bosco, is planning to open two new training facilities in remote areas of the country. The new schools, planned in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Battambang, will bring sorely needed opportunities for vocational training to needy individuals residing in these areas – previously the focus of much of Cambodia's fighting and now ripe for reconciliation and development.

Performance and Prospects:

Overall performance on this special objective last year met expectations. As discussed above on IR1, *increased access to rehabilitation care and job training*, VVAF provided 4,673 assistive devices, including 456 wheelchairs, allowing the recipients to lead more functional lives and integrate more fully in society. In addition, VVAF's farm and weaving program for job skills training for women in a remote and marginally accessible portion of northern Cambodia has recently begun planning for its next phase, in which program income will cover the majority of the project's operating costs. The designer silk products produced by the program's participants have been very well received in overseas markets, including orders from California and Australia totaling \$30,000.

Recently, 13 students from Don Bosco Technical School in Phnom Penh were profiled in the in-flight magazine of Cambodia's national airline, Royal Air Cambodge, increasing the awareness of the school and its activities. At the school, students are participating in a rigorous training program in preparation for employment with the airline as qualified engineers maintaining aircraft. In addition last year, Don Bosco translated into Khmer and printed another five technical textbooks, bringing the grand total of books translated and printed to 22 since the beginning of our assistance. Five hundred copies of each edition were consigned to bookshops in Phnom Penh allowing a broad range of individuals in addition to the Don Bosco students to benefit from their translation and publication. The texts cover topics such as basic electricity diagramming and the theory of lathe work. Over the past five years, an average of 26 graduates of the Salesian Mission / Don Bosco training program have been employed as teachers and staff members of the schools, creating a faculty that is intimately aware of the conditions and needs of their students. Finally on this IR, the number of mental health care patient consultations was on target for this final year of activity, with a cumulative total of over 2,800 patients receiving a consultation or treatment by the end of the project.

On IR2, *functional coordinating and training mechanisms established in government agencies and NGOs*, 15 networks, sub-committees or other support groups now facilitate and coordinate assistance to war and mine victims as opposed to the 10 that were originally envisioned. These networks, coordinated by the Disability Action Council, have facilitated the formulation of a plan of action for the sector as it progresses along the relief to development continuum. Examples of other successful coordination efforts by the Council include the facilitation of a commercial contract for wooden pallets constructed by a group of disabled carpenters and a link to an Australian retail outlet selling goods made by the disabled in Cambodia.

Filling an important gap in linking disabled clients with appropriate employment, educational and rehabilitation opportunities, the Information Referral Service implemented by American Red Cross exceeded all of its targets for the year. A total of 749 new clients were registered with the service over the year, as opposed to a planned 500 new clients. Importantly, a total of 91 job openings were available to registered clients, with 222 job seeking referrals provided for those employment opportunities. Of the 91 jobs available, 75% were filled by an individual referred by the service. Over the year, 92% of the 352 referrals for training and educational opportunities and 97% of the 230 referrals for rehabilitation services resulted in a successful placement. While these numbers may appear small on an absolute scale, it must not be forgotten that before this service became available, there was no referral service available for

disabled clients in the entire country. The Service's linkages to job, education and rehabilitation opportunities fill a critical gap since before its activities, disabled persons were virtually unable to enter the job market.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A review of USAID's role in the war and mine victims sector was conducted this past year. Based on that assessment, future assistance in the sector will focus on provision of prosthetics and orthotics, vocational training and job placement. Key components of the activities will be indigenous capacity-building and coordination within the sector. Mental health care activities have ceased. Due to declining budget levels, the Special Objective, Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services, will be eliminated as a stand-alone SpO, and microfinance activities will be consolidated into this special objective. During the next year the performance monitoring plan will be revised to reflect this addition. A new results framework will be presented in next year's R4.

Other Donor Programs:

Japan, Australia, Germany, Netherlands and UNESCO provide support for vocational training initiatives. The European Union, Australia, UNICEF, and the International Committee of the Red Cross provide support for rehabilitation programs. The International Labor Organization provides assistance for a mental health training program. The World Food Program provides food-for-work programs. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees provides assistance for internally displaced persons while the Asian Development Bank and Canada provide support for small-scale economic activities. The United Kingdom provides technical assistance for demining activities. The Turner Foundation, through UNDP and World Rehabilitation Fund, will provide technical and financial assistance for economic activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Current grantees include American Red Cross, Handicap International, Salesian Mission/Don Bosco Technical School, and Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation.

Objective Name: Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims			
Objective ID: 442-004-01			
Approved: 1996		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Increased access to quality rehabilitation treatment and job training			
Indicator: IR 1: Quality assistive devices provided			
Unit of Measure: Absolute number of assistive devices fitted Source: Implementing partner reports. Indicator/Description: This indicator captures the overall number of artificial limbs (prosthetics), artificial feet, braces (orthotics), and wheelchairs that are manufactured and properly fitted for clients during the year. Both new and replacement devices are counted. Comments: Cambodia is experiencing the first full year of true nationwide peace and as a result, our implementing partners have reported that more disabled individuals are feeling confident enough in their own security to seek assistance for their disabilities. Since these people tend to require orthotics instead of prosthetics, more orthotic devices are being produced. Future targets anticipate this trend accelerating.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	2,576	5,057
	1997	2,576	4,790
	1998	3,440	5,176
	1999	5,000	4,673
	2000	4,000	
	2001	4,500	
	2002		

Objective Name: Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims			
Objective ID: 442-004-01			
Approved: 1996		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Increased access to quality rehabilitation treatment and job training			
Indicator: IR 1: Non-formal education made available for orphans and disabled			
Unit of Measure: Number of persons enrolled in vocational training courses.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	200	235
Source: Implementing partner reports.	1996	342	528
Indicator/Description: This indicator describes the number of persons in the vocational training programs run by USAID/C's implementing partners. Priority for enrollment is given to orphans, widows and disabled persons. These numbers effectively represent the size of the student body at each of the institutions supported by USAID.	1997	563	654
	1998	953	1,072
	1999	1,000	1,011
	2000	1,200	
	2001	1,500	
Comments: The vocational training programs run by Salesian Mission / Don Bosco are two year programs focused on providing graduates with the skills necessary to find employment in Cambodia's growing commercial sector. As industry develops in the country, program graduates are in high demand to fill job openings. In addition, trainees who have established their own businesses continue to develop their leadership skills for the development of their communities and create new employment opportunities for underprivileged youth. With two schools dedicated to girls' education, 42% of the total number of new students in 1999 were female.	2002		
Increases in the targets for future years reflect planned school expansions to more of Cambodia's provinces.			

USAID/Cambodia Special Objective 2: Reduced Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections / HIV Among High-Risk Populations, 442-005-01

Self Assessment: On Track

Summary of the Special Objective:

The primary Agency Objective link for this special objective is *4.4 HIV/AIDS* with a secondary link to *4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced*. The U.S. National Interest is *Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health* and the primary MPP link is *Health*.

USAID/Cambodia's special objective for HIV/AIDS focuses its prevention and control activities on high-risk populations such as commercial sex workers, beer promoters, construction workers, military, police, and deminers. The three key intermediate results for the special objective are: (1) *policy makers are informed about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Cambodia*; (2) *reduced high-risk behaviors in the target areas*; and (3) *model sexually transmitted disease (STD) and reproductive health service delivery program for high-risk populations piloted and replicated in the target areas*. Curtailing the epidemic in our target groups is crucial because of the current epidemiologic profile of high prevalence in the high-risk groups (over 40% in commercial sex workers) coupled with lower prevalence in the general population (currently estimated by the World Health Organization at over 5% versus the 1998 estimate of 3.5%). A major route of HIV transmission is from high-risk populations to the general population via bridges – people (e.g., military and police) who have sex with both high-risk individuals (e.g., sex workers) and low-risk individuals (e.g., wives) in the same general time frame. These bridges, men in general, are key targets for USAID's interventions. This special objective is funded exclusively with CSD funds.

Key Results:

While 1998 was a year of startup for the special objective, 1999 saw the initiation of program implementation and research in the target areas. Over the past year, we observed important improvements on our three behavioral change indicators. Now 70% of men in the military report always using condoms with commercial sex workers as opposed to just 55% last year – a 27% increase. Among military men reporting sex with sweethearts, 13% report always using a condom versus just 5% last year (see data tables for the definition of sweetheart). Equally important is the improvement in condom use reported by commercial sex workers: this year 78% reported always using condoms with clients versus 53% last year – a dramatic 47% increase. Our target for condom use among commercial sex workers was 62%, already a 15% increase, making the observed improvement particularly striking. Just as these national level results show striking improvements, results in our target areas are similar. (Each of the above values refers to national level results from the behavioral surveillance activities in five sentinel sites. Our program is focused in the two most heavily populated sentinel sites in the country.)

Last year we expected to complete our baseline STD prevalence survey by this R4. However, due to the requests from the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STDs (NCHADS) to expand the scope of work, agreement on a final protocol was delayed and results are not expected to be available until the end of the year. FHI/IMPACT, USAID's

principal implementing partner, is in close collaboration with NCHADS to ensure that the survey will be completed as soon as feasible.

Technical advisors have recommended that future behavioral surveillance surveys be conducted every two years in contrast to the annual surveys of the past three years. This will prevent us from reporting on behavior change indicators annually as we have done in the past. Instead, in addition to reporting on STD prevalence in sex workers in target areas, next year's indicators are: (1) the percentage of brothels in target areas participating in IMPACT activities, (2) the percentage of STD clients in targeted facilities assessed and treated according to national standards, and (3) the percentage of clients in targeted facilities provided information on condoms and partner notification. These indicators appropriately reflect the results of the program on the other two IRs. Data tables for the new indicators appear in Annex 3.

Performance And Prospects:

Performance on this special objective in general has been good. On IR1, *policy makers are informed about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Cambodia*, significant progress has been made in involving important public and private sector decision makers in HIV/AIDS activities. Specifically, one local NGO promotes the involvement of civil society in the sector. This NGO conducted an open forum on AIDS for World AIDS Day to stimulate discussion of HIV and AIDS among all layers of society. This was a particularly important and timely endeavor because it contributes to the development of democratic Cambodian society through open dialogue among Cambodian citizens on important issues, vitally important in Cambodia as it is undergoing rapid political and societal change. The forum was broadcast on television and radio nationwide. Additionally on this IR, two multinational corporations and a major hotel in Phnom Penh have begun workplace interventions with FHI's technical assistance. These interventions focus on awareness raising and design of company-specific HIV/AIDS policies.

On IR2, *reduced high-risk behaviors in target areas*, major progress has been made over the past year. In only six months, 117 peer educator trainers (two thirds of the ultimate target for the program) were trained to start the process of training peer educators to begin behavioral change interventions among their military and demining colleagues. This is a significant accomplishment given the urgency of conducting interventions in this prominent bridging group in which 1 in 17 is HIV-positive. Also on this IR, condom sales in our target provinces outside Phnom Penh increased by 21% to 1.2 million.

In addition, 19 outreach workers from three established local women's organizations in our target areas have been trained to initiate empowerment activities among commercial sex workers. As a result, 67 informal associations of sex workers have been established, ranging in size from 5 to 15 individuals per group. These groups represent the first steps in the empowerment process for sex workers. The process includes negotiation skills and practices for safer sex as well as financial saving schemes. The first collective bank account for sex workers has been established and more are planned over the coming year, giving commercial sex workers more control over their earnings. These recently implemented activities have great promise to improve sex workers' abilities to gain more control over their lives through improved negotiation skills and a measure of financial autonomy.

IR3's activities, *model STD/RH service delivery program for high-risk populations piloted and replicated in target areas*, are the last activities to be phased in as part of the overall program strategy. IMPACT has just finished a baseline assessment of facilities and staff to determine quality of STD clinical care and counseling skills in the 14 major clinics in the target areas, representing approximately 60% of the public and NGO-supported clinics in those areas. The preliminary results are being used to develop training curricula that specifically target deficiencies found. IMPACT will use the curricula to train clinical staff in the clinics they support.

A major focal point on this IR is the STD prevalence survey discussed above. Although its delay has slowed additional activities on the IR, IMPACT's attention to ensuring that the scope of work and protocol encompass the needs of all partners involved in its implementation will increase the likelihood of future success.

Over the coming year, activities on IR1 will broaden the participation of the private sector, IR2 activities will increase coverage among military, deminers, police and commercial sex workers, and IR3 activities will focus on completion of the STD prevalence survey and training of private and public sector STD care providers.

Possible Adjustments To Plans:

At present, no major adjustments to HIV/AIDS/STD prevention plans are anticipated. The performance monitoring plan will be reevaluated throughout the year, and if adjustments in it are necessary, they will be made. With additional resources direct support to the National AIDS Authority and NCHADS would be considered in order to strengthen national capacity to curb the epidemic.

Other Donor Programs:

UNAIDS works closely with the National AIDS Authority and NCHADS to plan and coordinate major international donors and implementing partners. French Cooperation builds capacity of the preeminent national hospital. The European Union supports an STD care project in Phnom Penh and selected provincial towns. DFID supports commodities for condom social marketing. The World Bank has provided a major loan to the Ministry of Health for HIV/AIDS activities, funding technical advisors and portions of the behavioral and HIV sentinel surveillance systems. WHO provides technical support to NCHADS, the pilot 100 percent condom use policy in brothels, and STD care guideline development and training. UNFPA supports an adolescent reproductive health project with a large HIV/AIDS component. UNICEF has begun mother-to-child-transmission activities in addition to supporting IEC materials development and mass media efforts. The USAID program is currently the largest HIV/AIDS program in the country. A coordination committee of host government, donor, international and implementing agencies meets regularly for joint review, planning and monitoring.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:

USAID implements its STD/HIV prevention activities through Family Health International and its partners in the IMPACT project, Population Services International and the Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance.

Objective Name: Reduced transmission of STD/HIV among high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 442-005-01			
Approved: 04/17/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Reduced high-risk behaviors in target areas			
Indicator: IR 2: Percentage of men in target areas reporting always using condoms with commercial sex workers in previous three months.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: National behavioral surveillance surveys (BSS).	1997		43
	1998		55
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures male condom use with commercial sex workers (CSW) in the three months before a survey. Only men who have been to a CSW over that time are included in the denominator. To be counted in the numerator, men must report always using condoms when having sex with a CSW in that timeframe. For our purposes, this indicator is tracked for men in the military, a major focus of our interventions.	1999		70
	2000	75	
	2001	80	
	2002	85	
Comments: Last year's indicator referred to condom use during the most recent sex act – an indicator researchers have considered grossly overestimated by most survey respondents. Therefore, we have changed the indicator to conform to the data available from Cambodia's BSS and revised the baseline data and targets based on a reanalysis of previous data. These data reported are from the 1997, 1998 and 1999 national BSSs. Our target areas encompass the two most heavily populated sentinel sites of the five sites included in the national BSS. Based on expert advice, there is the likelihood that future BSSs will be conducted every two years instead of the yearly surveys of the past three years. For this reason, we do not anticipate reporting on this indicator next year.			

Objective Name: Reduced transmission of STD/HIV among high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 442-005-01			
Approved: 04/17/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Reduced high-risk behaviors in target areas			
Indicator: IR 2: Percentage of men in target areas reporting always using condoms with sweetheart in previous three months.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage. Source: National behavioral surveillance surveys (BSS). Indicator/Description: The denominator includes only men who both have a sweetheart and who report having sex with their sweetheart in the three months prior to the survey. The numerator includes only men who report always using a condom when having sex with their sweetheart over that time frame. For our purposes, this indicator is tracked for men in the military, a major focus of our interventions. Comments: As in many locations, in Cambodia, there is a dramatic difference between condom use in the "classic" commercial sex encounter and in other forms of sex outside of marriage. Sweetheart is the term used in the BSS to measure sex outside marriage and outside the "classic" commercial sex encounter. There is no directly comparable relationship in the American context, yet the closest translation in the context of a married Cambodian man is a non-regular sex partner. Sweethearts tend to be freelance sex workers, beer promoters or disco girls as opposed to women who work in offices or factories. As for the other male condom use indicator, this indicator last year referred to condom use during the most recent sex act. Because researchers believe survey respondents grossly overestimate these responses, we changed the indicator to correspond to Cambodia's BSS and reanalyzed prior year data. The data reported this year are from the 1997, 1998 and 1999 national BSSs. Our target areas encompass the two most heavily populated sentinel sites of the five sites included in the national BSS. Based on expert advice, there is the likelihood that future BSSs will be conducted every two years instead of the yearly surveys of the past three years. For this reason, we do not anticipate reporting on this indicator next year.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997		0
	1998		5
	1999		13
	2000	17	
	2001	20	
	2002	23	

Objective Name: Reduced transmission of STD/HIV among high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 442-005-01			
Approved: 04/17/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Reduced high-risk behaviors in target areas			
Indicator: IR 2: Percentage of female commercial sex workers in target areas reporting consistent condom use with clients over past week.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage. Source: National behavioral surveillance surveys (BSS). Indicator/Description: The denominator is female commercial sex workers (CSWs) who report at least one client over the past week. The numerator is those CSWs who report they always use condoms during commercial sex acts with their clients over that time period. Comments: The data reported are from the 1997, 1998 and 1999 national level BSSs. This indicator was changed slightly between the BSSs (the one-week timeframe was not specified in the two earlier BSSs) and from the timeframe we reported for the indicator in last year's R4. Nevertheless, these data are the most comparable data available for measuring trends in CSW condom use and are used by the Ministry of Health to track such trends. Our targets for future years anticipate a plateau effect as condom use becomes more prevalent.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997		42
	1998		53
	1999	62	78
	2000	80	
	2001	83	
	2002	85	

USAID/Cambodia Special Objective 3 - Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services, 442-007-01

Self Assessment: On Track

Summary of the SpO:

SpO3's primary link to the Strategic Agency Framework is *economic opportunity for the rural/urban poor*. Its secondary link to the Strategic Agency Framework is *private markets*. Its link to U.S. National Interests is *humanitarian response*. Its primary link to MPP goals is *humanitarian assistance* and its secondary link is *economic development*.

This special objective was designed to respond to the scarcity of formal savings and credit programs available to the poor, especially in rural areas where 85% of the population of Cambodia lives. Although the number of NGO microfinance programs directed to serving the needs of the poor has increased significantly in the past five years, more than three-quarters of the country's rural population still does not have access to basic credit and savings facilities. The primary goal of this special objective over the life of the program is to increase the number of poor rural families that will, for the first time, have access to sustainable financial services. In order to achieve this goal, intermediate results directed to expanding outreach activities of sustainable microfinance institutions in a secure operating environment under the rule of law will be required. The ultimate beneficiaries of achieving this goal will be the families of an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 poor women.

The following three intermediate results (IRs) form the foundation for achieving this special objective: 1) *increased access of the rural poor to credit and savings facilities*; 2) *increased self-sufficiency of microfinance institutions*; and 3) *an enhanced enabling environment for microfinance institutions*.

Two indicators have been developed to measure the poor's increased access to credit and savings facilities: a 20% minimum average annual growth rate in the number of clients and a 20% average annual average growth rate in outstanding loan balances of organizations funded under this special objective. These provide direct measures of the extent of outreach and the expansion of capital flows that will provide the rural poor with increased access to investment credit opportunities. The baseline data on these two indicators has been revised as a result of improved financial management practices and reporting and monitoring procedures. A third indicator of this increased access, associated with growth in the number of village banks established by USAID-funded microfinance programs, has been eliminated because of the country's largest microcredit provider's consolidation of village banks into district branch offices.

The indicator developed to measure increased self-sufficiency of microfinance institutions is the percent of operational self-sufficiency achieved by USAID-funded microcredit programs. This indicator, which is derived by weighting each provider's operational self-sufficiency, or ability to cover administrative and program costs, by its outstanding loan balance, provides a direct measure of the capacity of these organizations to sustain credit operations without donor support, and to achieve financial self-sufficiency in the long run.

Key Results:

Mission assistance helped to consolidate operations and strengthen organizational, administrative, and financial capacities of USAID-funded microfinance credit providers. This specialized technical assistance and training enables the organizations to become financially solvent licensed microfinance institutions, a new requirement in Cambodia for lending institutions. The technical assistance and training provided to the Association of Cambodian Local Economic Development Agencies (ACLEDA) by USAID, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), have been instrumental in facilitating its transformation into a licensed financial entity recognized worldwide for its performance. ACLEDA is the first microfinance organization in the country to complete the transformation process.

While there was an expected slowing of expansion associated with consolidating operations and strengthening capacities, credit providers funded by USAID have still managed to provide almost 100,000 poor families with access to credit facilities, most of them for the first time in their lives. Micro loans disbursed through program activities have allowed these families to use previously underutilized entrepreneurial skills to increase family incomes, which has allowed them to improve the quality of their lives. Outstanding loan balances, which are composed primarily of group-collateralized loans of less than \$100, now exceed more than \$5 million. Most of these are provided to poor women, many of whom are the sole source of support for their families.

Performance and Prospects:

Growth in outreach activities slowed somewhat during the past year, but this was not to be unexpected. Program assistance was primarily used to consolidate operations and strengthen organizational, administrative, and financial capacities of USAID-funded microfinance credit providers. This was essential in order for them to meet the new requirement to become licensed financial institutions to be supervised by the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC). Such specialized technical assistance and training support to consolidate and strengthen microfinance organizations has proved to be a prerequisite to a resumption of rapid expansion of outreach. Therefore, less rapid growth than originally planned in increasing the access of the poor to financial services can be expected, and targets have been adjusted downward in response.

The microfinance activities of one grantee have had to be curtailed somewhat during the past six months because of an internal management dispute between that grantee and its local NGO partner. This has been a setback, but the lessons learned from the experience will have important benefits that will improve program performance in the future. The experience provides important insights into the manner in which microfinance programs should be localized and their Boards of Directors formed, the importance of effective communication between foreign and local partner NGOs, and the use of mediation to resolve internal disputes.

The continued strengthening of the operational capacity of microfinance organizations funded by USAID, and the enhanced enabling environment in which these organizations operate, will be particularly conducive to the expansion of outreach activities that are expected over the life of USAID's microfinance assistance program. During the past year, the enabling environment has improved to a considerable extent, especially with respect to issues of peace and security, and major reforms of the banking and financial systems. A number of new laws and regulations that establish a more prudential regulatory regime for the operation and supervision of financial organizations has been enacted by the Cambodia National Assembly and the NBC. The most prominent of these include the "Law on Banking and Financial Institutions", the "Prakas (Regulation) on Specialized Credit Banks", and the "Prakas on Microfinance Institutions." Under the new regulatory regime, the NBC will have the authority to supervise the operations of microfinance institutions (MFIs), while the MFIs will have the responsibility to establish a more transparent regulatory structure to guide their operations. The supervisory powers and duties, if strictly implemented, will ensure the sound management and control of the country's banking and financial systems, including MFIs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The organizational integrity and expansion of outreach activities of one grantee's microfinance program is currently being re-evaluated as the result of an internal dispute over a decision of the Board of Directors to replace the managing director of the program's local NGO partner. If this dispute cannot be resolved satisfactorily, funds supporting this program's activities may have to be reallocated elsewhere in the sector. Due to declining program budget levels in FY 2001 this special objective will be eliminated and microfinance activities will be merged instead into Special Objective 1, Enhanced Assistance for Cambodian War and Mine Victims.

Other Donor Programs: The UNDP, the European Union, the French Development Bank, and GTZ have been significant providers of funds to NGO microfinance organizations. In 2000 the Asian Development Bank will begin implementing a particularly important assistance program to support the development of the microfinance sector in Cambodia. This program will provide more than \$20 million of loan funds to licensed microfinance institutions through the facilities of the Rural Development Bank. An additional component of the program will provide specialized technical assistance and training to strengthen the organizational capacity of both the Rural Development Bank and the NBC.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Microcredit organizations that currently receive USAID/Cambodia funding include: 1) ACLEDA; 2) Catholic Relief Services to support the expansion of outreach of their six local NGO partners; and 3) World Relief to support the expansion of outreach and organizational strengthening of their local NGO partner, Cambodia Community Building. Additional funding from USAID/Washington is provided to GRET to support the transformation of its local NGO partner into a licensed MFI.

Objective Name: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services			
Objective ID: 442-007-01			
Approved: Subject to approval		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: IR 1: Increased access of the rural poor to credit and savings facilities			
Indicator: 1.1. - 20% minimum average annual growth rate in client outreach			
Unit of Measure: Total number of active microenterprise clients served by USAID-funded microcredit providers.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	60,000	87,787
Source: Credit organizations funded by USAID	1999	105,000	90,601
	2000	110,000	
Indicator/Description: This indicator provides a direct measure of the extent of microenterprise outreach programs to the rural poor.	2001	130,000	
	2002	156,000	
Comments: In order to meet the new requirement for village banks to become financially solvent licensed lending institutions, major assistance was required to consolidate operations and strengthen capacity. This took attention away from lending. As a result, growth in outreach slowed and fewer loans were given. Consequently, loan targets were revised downward. The internal problems of one grantee which curtailed their operations for 3 months contributed as well to the lower number of loans for the year.			

Objective Name: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services			
Objective ID: 442-007-01			
Approved: Subject to approval		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: IR 1: Increased access of the rural poor to credit and savings facilities			
Indicator: 1.2. - 20% minimum average annual growth rate in outstanding loan balances			
Unit of Measure: Outstanding loan balance disbursed to microcredit clients by USAID-funded credit providers.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	\$3.75 MM	\$4.76 MM
Source: Credit organizations funded by USAID	1999	\$5.75MM	\$5.10 MM
	2000	\$6.00 MM	
Indicator/Description: This indicator provides a direct measure of the rate of the expansion of capital flows that provide the rural poor with increased access to investment credit opportunities.	2001	\$7.25 MM	
	2002	\$8.70 MM	
Comments: In order to meet the new requirement for village banks to become financially solvent licensed lending institutions, major assistance was required to consolidate operations and strengthen capacity. This took attention away from lending. As a result, growth in outreach slowed, fewer loans were given, therefore the total loan amount was less than planned. Consequently, total loan amounts have been revised downward.			

Objective Name: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services			
Objective ID: 442-007-01			
Approved: Subject to approval		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: IR 2: Increased self-sufficiency of microfinance institutions			
Indicator: Percent of operational self-sufficiency achieved by credit providers			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of operational self-sufficiency achieved by USAID-funded credit providers Source: Credit organizations funded by USAID Indicator/Description: This indicator provides a direct measure of the capacity of USAID-funded organizations to sustain credit operations without donor support, and to achieve financial self-sufficiency in the long run. Comments: Operational self-sufficiency, weighted by the size of outstanding loan portfolio, reflects the ability of credit providers to generate sufficient funds to cover operating costs from program-generated revenues.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	60%	70%
	1999	75%	75%
	2000	85%	
	2001	90%	

RESOURCE REQUEST

USAID/Cambodia's resource request for the fiscal years 2000-2002 planning period is \$15 million per year, \$ 10 million from the ESF account and \$5 million from the DA and CSD accounts. In FY 2000, additional amounts of carry forward, recoveries and funds from the War Victims Fund will increase that level by approximately \$ 2 million. We expect similar additional funds in FY 2001 and FY 2002. Added to our remaining pipeline, funds are sufficient to maintain the integrity of our program for one more year.

At a \$15 million level in FY 2001, it will be necessary to condense the portfolio. Our Special Objective 3, Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services, will be eliminated. Continuing small but successful microfinance activities will be consolidated with assistance to war victims under Special Objective 1, Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims. The two SOs, Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights and Improved Reproductive and Child Health, will be scaled back by 20 to 25% each, either by a reduced, more focused approach or through elimination of some of our grantee partners. Performance and achievement of results will be the most important variables in determining which grantees and activities continue.

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000

Program/Country: Cambodia

Approp: ESF

Scenario: \$10,000 million

S.O. #, Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights															
	Bilateral	4,250						0					4,250	6,950	7,150
	Field Spt	0													0
		4,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,250	6,950	7,150
SO 2: Improved Reproductive and Child Health															
	Bilateral	2,100									2,100			7,500	1,950
	Field Spt	1,900						475			1,425				1,900
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	3,525	0	0	7,500	3,850
SpO 1: Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims															
	Bilateral	1,000		1,000										2,500	1,000
	Field Spt	0													
		1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	1,000
SpO 2: Reduced Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Among High-Risk Populations															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												332	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0
SpO 4: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services															
	Bilateral	750		750										900	1,440
	Field Spt	0													
		750	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	1,440
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		8,100	0	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100	0	4,250	17,850	11,540
Total Field Support		1,900	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	1,425	0	0	332	1,900
TOTAL PROGRAM		10,000	0	1,750	0	0	0	475	0	0	3,525	0	4,250	18,182	13,440

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,750
Democracy	4,250
HCD	0
PHN	4,000
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: \$3.550 million

S.O. #, Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights															
	Bilateral	0						0					0	200	300
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	300
SO 2: Improved Reproductive and Child Health															
	Bilateral	0					0							0	0
	Field Spt	1,500					0	1,500						750	750
		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	750	750
SpO 1: Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims															
	Bilateral	0												1,000	2,000
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	2,000
SpO 2: Reduced Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Among High-Risk Populations															
	Bilateral	550								870				900	1,095
	Field Spt	1,500								1,500				1,935	1,700
		2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,370	0	0	0	3,035	2,795
SpO 4: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	0	0	0	2,100	3,395
Total Field Support		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	2,685	2,450
TOTAL PROGRAM		3,550	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	2,370	0	0	0	4,985	5,845

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	3,550
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	3,550
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	3,550

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

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FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: \$5,000 million

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights															
	Bilateral							0						300	0
	Field Spt							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0
SO 2: Improved Reproductive and Child Health															
	Bilateral	2,500					2,000	500						0	2,500
	Field Spt													750	0
		2,500	0	0	0	0	2,000	500	0	0	0	0	0	750	2,500
SpO 1: Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO 2: Reduced Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Among High-Risk Populations															
	Bilateral	1,000								1,000				1,000	1,095
	Field Spt	1,500								1,500				2,000	1,200
		2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	3,000	2,295
SpO 4: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		3,500	0	0	0	0	2,000	500	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,300	3,595
Total Field Support		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	2,750	1,200
TOTAL PROGRAM		5,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	500	0	2,500	0	0	0	4,050	4,795

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	5,000
Environ	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	2,000
CSD Program	3,000
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	3,000

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FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Cambodia
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: \$10.000 million

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G				
SO 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights																	
	Bilateral	6,000						0					6,000	7,000	6,450		
	Field Spt	0										0	0	0	0		
		6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	7,000	6,450		
SO 2: Improved Reproductive and Child Health																	
	Bilateral	3,500					0	875			2,625			4,700	5,450		
	Field Spt	0											0	1,900	0		
		3,500	0	0	0	0	0	875	0	0	2,625	0	0	6,600	5,450		
SpO 1: Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims																	
	Bilateral	500		500										2,700	240		
	Field Spt	0												0	0		
		500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,700	240		
SpO 2: Reduced Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Among High-Risk Populations																	
	Bilateral	0								0							
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SpO 4: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services																	
	Bilateral	0		0													
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Bilateral		10,000	0	500	0	0	0	875	0	0	2,625	0	6,000	14,400	12,140		
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900	0		
TOTAL PROGRAM		10,000	0	500	0	0	0	875	0	0	2,625	0	6,000	16,300	12,140		

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	500
Democracy	6,000
HCD	0
PHN	3,500
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

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FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Cambodia

Approp: ESF
Scenario: \$10.000 million

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G				
SO 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights																	
	Bilateral	6,000						0					6,000	6,400	6,050		
	Field Spt	0												0	0		
		6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,400	6,050		
SO 2: Improved Reproductive and Child Health																	
	Bilateral	3,500						950			2,800			4,000	4,950		
	Field Spt	0												0	0		
		3,500	0	0	0	0	0	950	0	0	2,800	0	0	4,000	4,950		
SpO 1: Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims																	
	Bilateral	500		250										740	0		
	Field Spt	0												0	0		
		500	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	740	0		
SpO 2: Reduced Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Among High-Risk Populations																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SpO 4: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services																	
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Bilateral	0															
	Field Spt	0															
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Bilateral		10,000	0	250	0	0	0	950	0	0	2,800	0	6,000	11,140	11,000		
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL PROGRAM		10,000	0	250	0	0	0	950	0	0	2,800	0	6,000	11,140	11,000		

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	500
Democracy	6,000
HCD	0
PHN	3,500
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Cambodia
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: \$5,000 million

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights															
	Bilateral							0						0	0
	Field Spt													0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Improved Reproductive and Child Health															
	Bilateral	2,500					2,500							3,000	2,500
	Field Spt	0					0							0	0
		2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,500
SpO 1: Enhanced Assistance for War and Mine Victims															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO 2: Reduced Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Among High-Risk Populations															
	Bilateral	1,000												1,000	1,095
	Field Spt	1,500												1,500	1,200
		2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,295
SpO 4: Expanded Access to Sustainable Financial Services															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		3,500	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,595
Total Field Support		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,200
TOTAL PROGRAM		5,000	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	4,795

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	5,000
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	2,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	2,500
CSD Program	2,500
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	2,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO2: RCH	AVSC (936-3068)	High	1 year		1,900		
SO2: RCH	UNICEF-ASIA (CHI) (936-308.02)	High	1 year		1,000		
SO2: RCH	Helen Keller International (936-5122.04)	High	1 year		500		
SpO2: HIV	IMPACT (936-3090.02)	High	1 year		1,500		
GRAND TOTAL.....					4,900		

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Workforce Tables

Org <u>Cambodia</u>																	
End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All	Total	Total		
FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	Sp01	Sp02	Sp03			SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff	
OE Funded: 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	2	1	1	1			5	7	
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN	2	1		1				4	2	13	25	3			43	47	
Subtotal	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	4	14	26	4	0	0	48	54	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens	1	1		1		1		4							0	4	
FSNs/TCNs	2	0.5		0.5	1	1		5							0	5	
Subtotal	3	1.5	0	1.5	1	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Total Direct Workforce	6	3.5	0	2.5	1	2	0	15	4	14	26	4	0	0	48	63	
TAACS								0								0	0
Fellows								1								0	1
IDIs								0								0	0
Subtotal	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	6	4	0	2.5	1.5	2	0	16	4	14	26	4	0	0	48	64	

Workforce Tables

Org Cambodia																
End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All		Total	Total
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	Sp01		Sp02	Sp03		SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	2	1	1	1			5	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1						1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	1	1					4	2	13	24	3			42	46
Subtotal	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	14	25	4	0	0	48	54
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1			1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	2	0.5	0.5		1	1		5							0	5
Subtotal	3	1.5	0	1.5	1	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Direct Workforce	6	3.5	0	2.5	1	2	0	15	5	14	25	4	0	0	48	63
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	0.5		0.5					1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	6	4	0	2.5	1.5	2	0	16	5	14	25	4	0	0	48	64

Workforce Tables

Org Cambodia								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	Sp01	Sp02	Sp03											
FY 2002 Target																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	2	1	1	1			5	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1						1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	1		1				4	2	13	24	3			42	46
Subtotal	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	14	25	4	0	0	48	54
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1		1		1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	2	0.5		0.5	1	1		5							0	5
Subtotal	3	1.5	0	1.5	1	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Direct Workforce	6	3.5	0	2.5	1	2	0	15	5	14	25	4	0	0	48	63
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows		0.5			0.5			1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	6	4	0	2.5	1.5	2	0	16	5	14	25	4	0	0	48	64

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	CAMBODIA
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Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003

Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*				
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				

Total	7	7	7	7
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***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs:** list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

Operating Expense Narrative

USDH Staffing and Program Assumptions

Based on an assumption that program levels will remain at the \$ 15 to 20 million level and USDH staffing levels have been straight lined at seven.

Office Space

As a result of the FY 1999 Emergency Appropriations Act, funds were appropriated to acquire New Office Building (NOB) sites last year. Additional funding has been made available for FY 2000, and 17 posts, including Phnom Penh, are under consideration for site procurement before the end of FY-2000. Current year funding is not sufficient for all 17 posts, but Phnom Penh has taken an aggressive position and is optimistic that acquisition of a building site can be completed this fiscal year.

During the past twelve months, security upgrades have been made to the existing office facilities. Based on the recommendation of the 1998 Emergency Security Assessment Team (ESAT), USAID was told to abandon its office building number 3, because of its close proximity to the street, and use the building for security setback. Renovation of the Mission facilities was completed in February 2000, and staff is not longer housed in Building 3.

Based on positive steps to acquire a new site, security enhancements made to the existing site and unsuccessful search for an interim location, the Mission does not anticipate moving to an interim site prior to relocation in a NOB, projected for three to five years from now. For purposes of the R4, there are not funding requirements for make-ready and relocation costs to a new office site before FY-03.

FSN Salary and Staffing Changes

In March 2000, an across-the-board FSN salary increase of 8% was effected. FSN salary increases have been straight lined at 8% in the budget projections. The FSN salary compensation plan is competitive with the local market conditions and the Mission has been able to retain its FSN workforce. During FY-2000, an in-depth review of all FSN position descriptions and classification will be completed. It is expected that there will be strengthening of several of the senior level FSN positions, which will have some impact on our overall salary level. The Mission continues its efforts to upgrade FSN skills through training and has reduced its TCN offshore staff by one over the past year. This will continue to be a long-term goal in workforce management.

ICASS

The Mission has been able to reduce its ICASS costs by nearly one-third from the FY-2000 projection. We will continue to consider alternatives which are cost efficient and do not expect significant increases in cost during the next several years until we move to the NOB. There has been a significant increase in the residential guard contract. Twenty-four-hour guard

services are provided at each residence. Initially, guards were on 12-hour shifts, but local laws have required establishing shorter shifts, and three eight-hour shifts have been established for each residence. This has increased FSN salary costs under ICASS.

Cost Savings Measures

During the past year several cost savings measures have been taken to address both immediate and long-term cost savings. First, through an in-depth review of ICASS, economies were identified and changes made. The Mission's motor vehicle fleet is aging and a standardization plan has been approved and replacement vehicles ordered to provide safer transport and reduce our repair costs. The Mission has been a depository for used furniture and appliances from close-out missions in the region. Early in the fiscal year, the Mission held its first ever non-expendable property (NXP) sale of property in excess of our needs. It is expected that at least four more sales will be required to bring our NXP inventory into a manageable level for accountability and maintenance. Proceeds from these sales are returned to the Agency. Value Added Tax (VAT) recoveries have been instituted during FY-1999 on both goods purchased and services (i.e. electricity and telecommunications). New guidance on VAT exemption of and refund to diplomatic missions was released in December 1999.

Based on an Emergency Security Assessment Team (ESAT) recommendation that USAID Building Number 3 be abandoned and used as security setback property, we have requested that the funding for rent for this building is provided by State.

The Embassy does not have a Medical Unit. Medical services are provided locally through a contract with AEA International SOS Clinic, for both US and FSN employees. Medical fee recovery through individual insurance carrier for U.S. employees, which would offset a portion of the contract fees, is being pursued.

Trust Funds and FSN Separation Fund

USAID/Cambodia does not have a local currency trust fund. The local compensation plan does not provide for voluntary separation benefits. Therefore, we have not prepared Trust Funds and FSN Separation Fund tables.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/CAMBODIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23442		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	2.5		2.5	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	495.6		495.6	535.2		535.2	578.1		578.1
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	498.1	0	498.1	535.2	0	535.2	578.1	0	578.1
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	14		14	28		28	28		28
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	6.5		6.5	6		6	6		6
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	2		2	2		2	2		2
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	161.1		161.1	169.2		169.2	177.6		177.6
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	183.6	0	183.6	205.2	0	205.2	213.6	0	213.6

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	40		40	46		46	50		50
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	12.5		12.5	16.0		16.0	9.6		9.6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	2.5		2.5	0.0		0.0	3.2		3.2
21.0	Home Leave Travel	12.6		12.6	3.2		3.2	12.8		12.8
21.0	R & R Travel	12.5		12.5	4.9		4.9	3.7		3.7
21.0	Education Travel	2.5		2.5	2.6		2.6	2.8		2.8
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0	6.4		6.4	0		0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	15		15	15.8		15.8	16.5		16.5
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	28.1		28.1	29.5		29.5	31.0		31.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	30		30	31.5		31.5	33.1		33.1
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	40		40	42.0		42.0	44.1		44.1
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	55		55	60.0		60.0	65.0		65.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	250.7	0	250.7	257.9	0	257.9	271.7	0	271.7
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	75		75	44		44	88		88
22.0	Home Leave Freight	5.5		5.5	6.0		6.0	24.0		24.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0	44		44			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	5		5	5.3		5.3	5.5		5.5

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5		5	5.3		5.3	5.5		5.5
	Subtotal OC 22.0	90.5	0	90.5	104.5	0	104.5	123.0	0	123.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	94.8		94.8	94.8		94.8	94.8		94.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	25		25	25		25	25		25
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	199.6		199.6	199.6		199.6	199.6		199.6
	Subtotal OC 23.2	319.4	0	319.4	319.4	0	319.4	319.4	0	319.4
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	16.5		16.5	17.3		17.3	18.2		18.2
23.3	Residential Utilities	112.9		112.9	118.5		118.5	124.5		124.5
23.3	Telephone Costs	50.2		50.2	52.7		52.7	55.3		55.3
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	1		1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	2.8		2.8	2.9		2.9	3.1		3.1
	Subtotal OC 23.3	183.4	0	183.4	192.6	0	192.6	202.2	0	202.2
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	2.4		2.4	2.5		2.5	2.6		2.6
	Subtotal OC 24.0	2.4	0	2.4	2.52	0	2.5	2.6	0	2.6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	26.4		26.4	27.7		27.7	29.1		29.1
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0.0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	26.4	0	26.4	27.7	0	27.7	29.1	0	29.1
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	180		180	194.4		194.4	210.0		210.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.8		0.8	1		1	1		1
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	2.4		2.4	2.5		2.5	2.6		2.6
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	190.2		190.2	199.7		199.7	209.7		209.7
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.2	Staff training contracts	11.5		11.5	12.1		12.1	12.7		12.7
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	386	0	386	410.9	0	410.9	437.2	0	437.2
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	220.4		220.4	253.5		253.5	291.5		291.5
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	220.4	0	220.4	253.5	0	253.5	291.5	0	291.5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	14		14	14.7		14.7	15.4		15.4
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	10		10	10.5		10.5	11.0		11.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	24	0	24	25.2	0	25.2	26.5	0	26.5
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6	1.7		1.7
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6	1.7		1.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	6.5		6.5	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2		2	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2
	Subtotal OC 25.7	11.5	0	11.5	10.3	0	10.3	10.5	0	10.5
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/CAMBODIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23442		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	25		25	36.3		36.3	37.5		37.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	25	0	25	36.3	0	36.3	37.5	0	37.5
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	12		12	0		0	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	5		5	3		3	3		3
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	95		95	34		34	34		34
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	33		33	34.7		34.7	36.4		36.4
31.0	ADP Software purchases	19		19	20.0		20.0	20.9		20.9
	Subtotal OC 31.0	164	0	164	91.6	0	91.6	94.3	0	94.3
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	2		2	2		2	2		2
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		2387.4	0	2387.4	2474.6	0	2474.6	2639.3	0	2639.3

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

****** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/CAMBODIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23442		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	128.4		128.4	138.7		138.7	149.8		149.8
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	128.4	0	128.4	138.7	0	138.7	149.8	0	149.8
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0		0	3.0		3.0	0		0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	62.1		62.1	65.2		65.2	68.5		68.5
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	62.4	0	62.4	68.5	0	68.5	68.8	0	68.8

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/CAMBODIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23442		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	9.5		9.5	10.9		10.9	11.8		11.8
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0		0.0	3.2		3.2	0.0		0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0		0	0.0		0.0	3.2		3.2
21.0	R & R Travel	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	0.0		0.0
21.0	Education Travel	0		0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0	3.2		3.2	0		0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	2.1		2.1	2.3		2.3	2.4		2.4
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	6.6		6.6	7.0		7.0	7.3		7.3
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	7.1		7.1	7.4		7.4	7.8		7.8
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	9.5		9.5	9.9		9.9	10.4		10.4
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	13.0		13	14.2		14.2	15.4		15.4
	Subtotal OC 21.0	49.0	0.0	49.0	59.3	0	59.3	58.3	0	58.3
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0		0	22		22	0		0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0		0	0.0		0.0	6.0		6.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0	22		22			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.3		1.3

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/CAMBODIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23442		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.3		1.3
	Subtotal OC 22.0	2.4	0	2.4	46.5	0	46.5	8.6	0	8.6
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	22.4		22.4	22.4		22.4	22.4		22.4
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	5.9		5.9	5.9		5.9	5.9		5.9
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	43.7		43.7	56.2		56.2	56.2		56.2
	Subtotal OC 23.2	72.0	0.0	72.0	84.5	0.0	84.5	84.5	0.0	84.5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	3.9		3.9	4.1		4.1	4.3		4.3
23.3	Residential Utilities	23.5		23.5	29.6		29.6	31.1		31.1
23.3	Telephone Costs	11.9		11.9	12.5		12.5	13.1		13.1
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0.0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0.0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.3		0.3
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
	Subtotal OC 23.3	40.2	0	40.2	47.1	0	47.1	49.5	0	49.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0.6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	6.2		6.2	6.6		6.6	6.9		6.9
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0.0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	6.2	0	6.2	6.6	0	6.6	6.9	0	6.9
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	50.4		50.4	65.4		65.4	70.6		70.6
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/CAMBODIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23442		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	45.0		45.0	47.2		47.2	49.6		49.6
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
25.2	Staff training contracts	2.7		2.7	2.9		2.9	3.0		3.0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	98.9	0	98.9	116.3	0	116.3	124.1	0	124.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	52.1		52.1	59.9		59.9	68.9		68.9
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	52.1	0	52.1	59.9	0	59.9	68.9	0	68.9
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	3.3		3.3	3.5		3.5	3.6		3.6
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	2.1		2.1	2.6		2.6	2.8		2.8
	Subtotal OC 25.4	5.4	0	5.4	6.1	0	6.1	6.4	0	6.4
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.5		0.5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	2.7	0	2.7	2.4	0	2.4	2.4	0	2.4
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/CAMBODIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23442		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	5.9		5.9	8.6		8.6	8.9		8.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0	5.9	0	5.9	8.6	0	8.6	8.9	0	8.9
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	2.8		2.8	0		0	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	1.2		1.2	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	22.5		22.5	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	7.8		7.8	8.2		8.2	8.6		8.6
31.0	ADP Software purchases	4.5		4.5	4.7		4.7	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	38.8	0	38.8	21.7	0	21.7	22.3	0	22.3
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		565.4	0	565.4	667.1	0	667.1	660.4	0	660.4

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

Note: The above estimates include costs for the Mission's Information Management Division which is currently a part of the Controller's Office.

ANNEX 1

UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

SO 1: STRENGTHENED DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

- IR 1: Citizens' rights upheld through courts and dispute resolution mechanisms
- IR 2: System established for transparent, multi-party elections
- IR 3: Strengthened outreach and impact of human rights organizations

SO 2: IMPROVED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

- IR 1: Expanded supply of reproductive and child health services
- IR 2: Increased access to reproductive and child health services
- IR 3: Strengthened demand for reproductive and child health services

SPO 1: ENHANCED ASSISTANCE FOR WAR AND MINE VICTIMS

- IR 1: Increased access to rehabilitation care and job training
- IR 2: Functional coordinating and training mechanisms established in government agencies and NGOs

SPO 2: REDUCED TRANSMISSION OF STI/HIV AMONG HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS

- IR 1: Policy makers are informed about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Cambodia
- IR 2: Reduced high-risk behaviors in the target areas
- IR 3: Model sexually transmitted disease and reproductive health service delivery program for high-risk populations piloted and replicated in the target areas

SPO 3: EXPANDED ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL SERVICES

- IR 1: Increased access of the rural poor to credit and savings facilities
- IR 2: Increased self-sufficiency of microfinance institutions
- IR 3: An enhanced enabling environment for microfinance institutions

ANNEX 2

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The Mission does not anticipate any major initial environmental examinations (IEEs) in FY 2001. The IEEs that are associated with the activities planned under the budget requested in this R4 are expected to continue to be subject to approval under the following classes of categorical exclusions : 1) programs involving education, technical assistance, or training; 2) programs involving nutrition, health care, or population and family planning services; 3) programs of maternal or child health care; and 4) programs supporting intermediate credit institutions when the objective is to assist in the capitalization of the institution or part thereof.

All of the activities that are currently funded by the Mission are in compliance with their IEEs.

ANNEX 3

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES FROM LAST YEAR NOT REPORTED THIS YEAR

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights			
APPROVED: 6/25/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Cambodia			
RESULT NAME: IR 2: System established for transparent, multi-party elections			
INDICATOR: Percent of polls monitored by trained citizens			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Observation reports, TAF's final election report	1993	N/A	60%
	1997	N/A	N/A
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Polls monitored by trained citizens.	1998	80%	94%
	1999	N/A	N/A
COMMENTS: 1993 saw a huge investment by the UN in the entire elections process; UNTAC provided financial assistance and logistical support at every stage, including monitoring. Still, it was felt that -- through a concentrated multi-donor effort -- the percentage of polls monitored in the 1998 national elections could be increased. (The 1998 target of 80% was provided by NGOs working in voter education and monitoring.) That goal was reached and exceeded: approximately 22,000 monitors were deployed, including 20,604 village and commune volunteers; more than 11,000 out of 11,699 polling stations were observed; and monitors were present at all commune counting centers. Regarding the upcoming communal elections, the lower target of 80% is due to anticipation of fewer resources from USAID and other donors for voter monitoring.	2000	80%	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Improved maternal and child health				
APPROVED: 06/25/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Cambodia				
RESULT NAME: Leadership for quality maternal and child health assumed by the public sector				
INDICATOR: IR 1: Key policies in place for reproductive health, child survival and sustainability. Five stages to be reported: analysis, pilot, draft, approval and implementation.				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Policy document. Five stages to be reported: analysis, pilot, draft, approval and implementation.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL	
	1994	NA		
SOURCE: MOH documents and reports from Implementing Partners.	1995 (B)	1	1: BS	
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Policies in the following seven areas are measured annually: birth spacing (BS), safe motherhood (SM), voluntary surgical contraception (VSC), STI/HIV (HIV), CDD/ARI (CS), micronutrients (MIC), and sustainability (SUS).	1996	1	1: BS	SM - 20% VSC-20% HIV -80% STI -20% MIC-40%
	1997	2	2: BS HIV	SM -60% VSC-80% CS -60% MIC-40%
COMMENTS: Baseline of one in 1995 reflects development and full implementation for the Birth Spacing policy. The policies listed above were selected since they are deemed priorities for the MCH sector. Implementing partners contribute toward this target through participation in many processes and activities relevant to each policy. To facilitate reporting on the progress, five phases identified below are used. Each phase is assigned a score of 20%, for a total of 100% (or 1) at the point of implementation. a) Analysis: Participation in national level technical discussions of issues associated with subject policy held with key partners and MOH. Also, baseline data, research and subsequent analysis, study tours, specialized training and research/analysis of issues related to policy apply here. b) Pilot: Pilot program using draft policy or a document leading to a policy is being implemented in one of the target areas or pilot projects intended to contribute to national policy development. c) Draft: A draft document of the policy has been written and is being reviewed by key partners with MOH participation. d) Approval: The final policy document is officially signed off by the MOH. e) Implementation: Policy is being used in the implementation of national programs.	1998	4	4: BS HIV VSC MIC	SM-80% CS-80% SUS-40%
	1999	6		
	2000 (T)	7		
	2001			

Elaboration of the status of MCH policies (accompanying performance data table on previous page):

Policy	Score	Elaboration
BS	1	Birth Spacing policy developed, approved and implemented nationwide.
SM	80%	Safe Motherhood policy has been developed, approved but not yet implemented nationwide.
VSC	1	Voluntary Surgical Contraception guidelines have been finalized, approved and implemented nationwide.
HIV	1	HIV - National policy for HIV testing and counseling has been formulated and approved by the Council of Ministers and implemented nationwide.
CS	80%	ARI/CDD integrated policy was approved by the Minister of Health in November 1998 and is being disseminated.
MIC	1	Micronutrients - Vitamin A supplementation has been introduced in routine EPI activities.
SUS	40%	Sustainability - Cost recovery schemes at health centers are a given in Cambodia. However, the Ministry of Health is experimenting with a wide variety of specific plans, including contracting services out to NGOs and entering into a contractual arrangement with provincial health departments. These pilot efforts will inform overall policy directions for health financing and sustainability.

**PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES
TO BE REPORTED NEXT YEAR**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthened Democratic Processes and Respect for Human Rights			
APPROVED: 6/25/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Cambodia			
RESULT NAME: IR 2: System established for transparent, multi-party elections			
INDICATOR: Percent of electorate voting			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: National Electoral Commission Statistics	1993	N/A	98.5%
	1997	N/A	N/A
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Percentage of registered voters voting.	1998	70%	93%
	1999	N/A	N/A
COMMENTS: Because of the presence in 1993 of UN peace- keeping forces, which served to increase public confidence in a peaceful polling process, the 1993 percentage was not used as a baseline for the 1998 elections. Instead, the 1998 target of 70% was provided by NGOs working in voter education and monitoring. The extraordinarily high turnout in 1998 was primarily the result of two factors. The first is the desire of the Cambodian people to be heard -- to have a voice in the country's still slow progress toward a more democratic government. The second is the nationwide voter education and training programs that were mounted by USAID, other international donors, and the Royal Government of Cambodia. Regarding the upcoming communal elections, the lower target of 80% is due to anticipation of fewer resources from USAID and other donors for voter education and other election-related activities.	2000	80%	

Objective Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Objective ID: 442-002-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Indicator: Infant mortality rate			
Unit of Measure: Number of deaths of infants aged 0 to 11 months per 1,000 live births. Source: Population based surveys. 1998 National Health Survey; 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey Indicator/Description: Comments: The values reported are for the national level, whereas USAID partners are active in specific focus provinces throughout the country. When province-level estimates become available from the 2000 CDHS, we plan to track IMR in our focus provinces. Our focus provinces are fairly representative of rural Cambodia overall. Therefore, we expect IMR in those areas to be above the national value, since the national value is influenced by lower rates in urban areas. We are actively monitoring implementation of the CDHS and anticipate the highest quality data possible in the country.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998		89
	1999		
	2000	85	
	2001		
	2002	81	

Objective Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Objective ID: 442-002-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Indicator: Under five mortality rate			
Unit of Measure: Number of deaths of children aged 0 to 59 months per 1,000 live births.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998		115
Source: Population based surveys. 1998 National Health Survey; 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey	1999		
	2000	109	
Indicator/Description:	2001		
	2002	104	
Comments: The values reported are for the national level, whereas USAID partners are active in specific focus provinces throughout the country. When province-level estimates become available from the 2000 CDHS, we plan to track U5MR in our focus provinces. Our focus provinces are fairly representative of rural Cambodia overall. Therefore, we expect U5MR in those areas to be above the national value, since the national value is influenced by lower rates in urban areas. We are actively monitoring implementation of the CDHS and anticipate the highest quality data possible in the country.			

Objective Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Objective ID: 442-002-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of women currently using contraception. Source: Population based surveys. 1998 National Health Survey; 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey Indicator/Description: For this indicator in Cambodia, only married women are surveyed. Only uses of modern methods of contraception are included in the numerator. Comments: The values reported are for the national level, whereas USAID partners are active in specific focus provinces throughout the country. When province-level estimates become available from the 2000 CDHS, we plan to track CPR in our focus provinces. Our focus provinces are fairly representative of rural Cambodia overall. Therefore, we expect CPR in those areas to be lower the national value, since the national value is influenced by higher rates in urban areas. We are actively monitoring implementation of the CDHS and anticipate the highest quality data possible in the country.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998		16
	1999		
	2000	20	
	2001		
	2002	23	

Objective Name: Improved reproductive and child health			
Objective ID: 442-002-01			
Approved: 06/25/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Increased access to reproductive and child health services			
Indicator: Percentage of births in target areas attended by trained health providers			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of births	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
Source: Population based surveys. 1998 National Health Survey; 2000 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey	1998		34
	1999		
Indicator/Description:	2000	35	
	2001		
Comments: The values reported are for the national level, whereas USAID partners are active in specific focus provinces throughout the country. When province-level estimates become available from the 2000 CDHS, we plan to track this indicator in our focus provinces. Since our focus provinces are fairly representative of rural Cambodia overall, we expect this indicator to be lower the national value, since the national value is influenced by higher rates in urban areas. We are actively monitoring implementation of the CDHS and anticipate the highest quality data possible in the country.	2002	36	

Objective Name: Reduced transmission of STD/HIV among high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 442-005-01			
Approved: 04/17/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Policy makers are informed about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Cambodia			
Indicator: Percentage of brothels in target areas participating in IMPACT activities			
Unit of Measure: Percentage. Source: Implementing partner reports. Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the extent of participation among brothel owners, key enablers in our interventions with commercial sex workers. Comments: This is a new indicator with no baseline data yet available. Once data are available, we will set target for the future years.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999		
	2000	TBD	
	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	

Objective Name: Reduced transmission of STD/HIV among high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 442-005-01			
Approved: 04/17/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Model STD/RH service delivery program for high-risk population piloted and replicated in target areas			
Indicator: Percentage of STD clients in targeted facilities assessed and treated according to national standards			
Unit of Measure: Percentage. Source: Special survey conducted by implementing partner. Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the quality of care in STD facilities in terms of the adequacy of history taking, assessment and treatment of patients. The denominator in this indicator is the number of individuals presenting to facilities who have specific STDs. The numerator is the number of such patients who were assessed and treated according to national protocols. Comments: A baseline assessment is for this indicator currently underway and the results will be available for next year's R4. The results will be used to inform development of training materials specifically addressing the most common deficiencies highlighted in the assessment. We will set target for future years using results of the baseline assessment. We plan a final assessment in the last year of the special objective.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999		
	2000	TBD	
	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	

Objective Name: Reduced transmission of STD/HIV among high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 442-005-01			
Approved: 04/17/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Model STD/RH service delivery program for high-risk population piloted and replicated in target areas			
Indicator: Percentage of STD clients in targeted facilities provided information on condoms and partner notification			
Unit of Measure: Percentage. Source: Special survey conducted by implementing partner. Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the quality of care in STD facilities in terms of appropriate advice for condom promotion and partner notification. The denominator is the number of individuals seeking STD care at targeted health facilities. The numerator is the number of these individuals who were provided appropriate advice. Comments: A baseline assessment for this indicator is currently underway and the results will be available for next year's R4. The results will be used to inform development of training materials specifically addressing the most common deficiencies highlighted in the assessment. We will set target for future years using results of the baseline assessment. We plan a final assessment in the last year of the special objective.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999		
	2000	TBD	
	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	

Objective Name: Reduced transmission of STD/HIV among high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 442-005-01			
Approved: 04/17/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Cambodia	
Result Name: Reduced transmission of STD/HIV among high-risk populations			
Indicator: Prevalence of selected STDs among commercial sex workers in target areas			
Unit of Measure: Percentage.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Special STD prevalence survey conducted by implementing partners and the Ministry of Health.	1996		gonorrhea=35% trichomonas=22% syphilis=14% chlamydia=n/a
Indicator/Description: This indicator reports the prevalence of STDs in program areas, specifically gonorrhea, chlamydia and syphilis. Currently, a final survey is planned for 2002. Comments: The data reported are from a USAID-supported STD prevalence survey conducted in 1996. Since this data is somewhat dated and collected in different geographic areas, it is the best data we can use until our STD prevalence survey is completed. Targets for future years will be set using the results of the baseline survey and any other data available.	1997		
	1998		
	1999	TBD	
	2000	TBD	
	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	